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METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

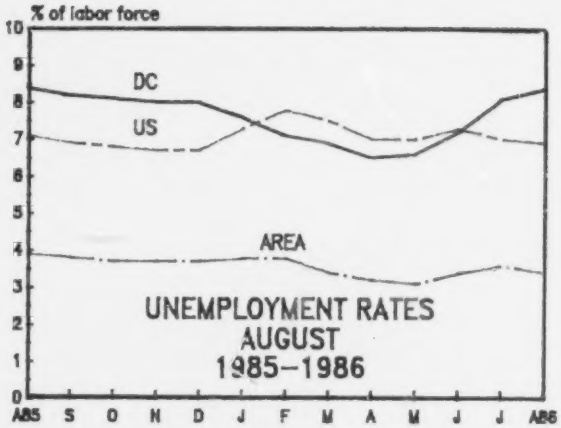
AREA LABOR SUMMARY

A LABOR MARKET INFORMATION PUBLICATION OF THE PROGRAM PLANNING, RESEARCH AND ANALYSIS STAFF
Prepared by the Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis

DATA FOR AUGUST 1986 OCTOBER 24, 1986

Area Job Growth Drops to 3.5%

D.C. UNEMPLOYMENT UP 8.4%



THE DISTRICT'S LABOR FORCE

In August of this year, the District unemployment rate edged up 3 tenths of a percentage point to 8.4 percent. This August's increase seems to be related to summer employment patterns. For example, the number of District residents working declined by 7,000. At the same time, 6,800 residents withdrew from the labor force, that is they were no longer working or seeking work. This kind of labor market pattern reflects activities of students who take jobs for the summer months and quit them in August to take a short vacation before returning to school. This seasonal picture of the August data is reinforced by a decline in the number of Federal jobs during August. Federal agencies are traditionally employers of a large number of summer workers. Thus, Federal jobs tend to decline as summer workers quit. A similar pattern should be noted in September when summer workers leave jobs in the District's summer program.

As a result of many workers resigning and leaving the labor force in August, the number of unemployed District workers only grew by an estimated 200 people, bringing the total number of unemployed for the month to 28,200.

Since 1974, the August unemployment rate in the District of Columbia has averaged 8.8 percent. Thus, this year's rate is below the long term average for the month. Historically, however, the District's unemployment rate falls slightly between July and August. Over the past thir-

Job Service . . .

Applicant Testing
- Typing and Shorthand
- Vocabulary and Spelling
- Aptitude
- Occupational

Government of the District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr. Mayor

Department of Employment Services
Floyd. S. Goff
Acting Director

Department of Employment Services

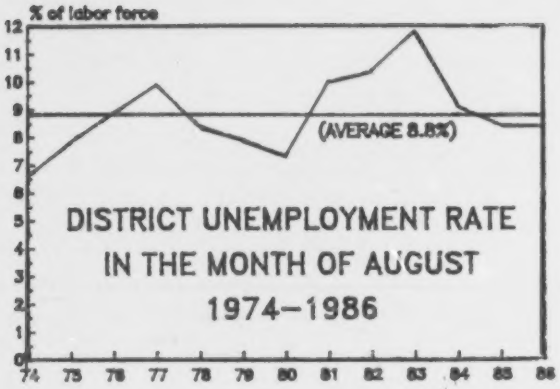
EMPLOYMENT STATUS FOR THE CIVILIAN POPULATION
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA, AND THE SUBURBAN RING
August 1986 a/

	August b/ 1986	July c/ 1986	August 1985	July 1985	Net Change From July 1986	Net Change From August 1985
WASHINGTON, D.C.						
Civilian Labor Force	337,000	343,800	338,100	338,900	-6,800	-1,100
Total Employed	308,800	315,800	309,700	310,300	-7,000	-900
Total Unemployed	28,200	28,000	28,400	28,600	200	-200
Unemployment Rate d/	8.4	8.1	8.4	8.4	0.3	0
WASHINGTON, D.C. MSA						
Civilian Labor Force	2,080,700	2,097,400	2,001,300	2,009,500	-16,700	79,400
Total Employed	2,009,400	2,022,000	1,923,400	1,927,300	-12,600	86,000
Total Unemployed	71,300	75,400	77,900	82,200	- 4,100	-6,600
Unemployment Rate d/	3.4	3.6	3.9	4.1	-0.1	- 0.4
SUBURBAN RING						
Civilian Labor Force	1,743,700	1,753,600	1,663,200	1,670,600	-9,900	80,500
Total Employed	1,700,600	1,706,200	1,613,700	1,617,000	-5,600	86,900
Total Unemployed	43,100	47,500	49,500	53,600	-4,400	-6,400
Unemployment Rate d/	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.2	-0.2	- 0.5

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.
d/ Seasonally unadjusted.

Estimated Labor Force and Employment for the Washington Metropolitan Area includes the District of Columbia; the Virginia cities of Alexandria, Fairfax, Falls Church, Manassas and Manassas Park; Fairfax, Arlington, Prince William, Loudoun, and Stafford Counties in Virginia; Montgomery, Prince Georges, Charles, Frederick, and Calvert Counties in Maryland.

FOR LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CALL - 639-1642



teen years, the rate has fallen in 9 years, remained unchanged in 2, and was up in only 2 years, including this year. On average, however, the over-the-month declines between July and August have been very small (-0.1 percentage point). Because the rate normally declines in August, there is some indication that this year's rate may contain something a little more than just seasonal adjustments. In addition, technical factors used in estimating the monthly rate seem to indicate that the rate in the District may remain near the current level for the next several months. Nevertheless, the District's rate for the first eight months of this year has averaged 7.3 percent. If it remains at this level, it could mean that the District will record in 1986 the lowest annual unemployment rate since 1980, but unemployment must decline during the Fall months in order for the annual rate to meet this six year low.

Compared to the same time last year (August 1985), the unemployment rate this year is exactly the the same—8.4 percent. This August, 900 fewer residents were employed and 200 fewer unemployed. Thus the labor force status of District workers in August was little changed from a year ago.

The August unadjusted civilian unemployment rate for the United States was 6.9 percent. The rate was down from 7.0 percent in July.

THE AREA & SUBURBAN LABOR FORCES

Like in the District, a relatively large number of suburbanites left the job market in August, some 9,900 individuals. Unlike in the City,

Unemployment Rates in the Washington DC MSA by City and Country

AUGUST 1986

	Aug.a/ 1986	Jul.b/ 1986	Aug. 1985
The District	8.4	8.2	8.4
Falls Church	3.2	3.2	4.1
Prince Georges Co.	3.1	3.2	3.3
Alexandria	3.0	3.4	4.6
Calvert Co.	2.8	2.7	3.2
Arlington Co.	2.7	2.7	3.8
Fairfax City	2.4	2.8	3.3
Frederick Co.	2.4	4.4	2.5
Montgomery Co.	2.3	2.4	2.5
Fairfax Co.	2.2	2.4	2.9
Charles Co.	2.2	2.4	2.6
Manassas	2.1	2.4	2.5
Prince William Co.	1.9	2.0	2.7
Manassas Park	1.8	2.2	2.2
Loudoun Co.	1.8	1.9	2.6
Stafford Co.	1.7	2.0	2.7

a/ Preliminary
b/ Revised
SOURCE: Department of Employment Services, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and Virginia Employment Commission.

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724-7185

however, the number included both people who had previously been employed (5,600) and those who had been unemployed (4,400). As a result of this monthly exodus from the labor market, the suburban unemployment rate slipped even lower—to 2.5 percent.

For the Washington Area as a whole, the labor force declined by 16,700 people between July and August, mirroring labor force declines in both the District and its suburbs. However, because the suburban constriction included a relatively large number of the unemployed, the Area's unemployment rate declined slightly (0.1 percentage point) over-the-month.

Looking at the over-the-year (August 1985 to August 1986) changes, the suburban labor force grew by 4.8 percent (as compared to virtually no growth in the District). During this same period, however, the proportion of suburbanites holding jobs expanded even faster—5.4 percent. As a result of the employment growth being larger than the labor force growth, 6,400 fewer suburbanites are unemployed then at the same time last year. Consequently, the suburban unemployment rate between August of last year and this year declined a significant half of a percentage point.

Because the suburban labor force is over 5 times as large as the District's, the over-the-year changes in the Area as a whole reflected the larger suburban movements—an 86,900 increase in the number of Area residents working and a decrease of 6,400 unemployed. As a consequence the Area's unemployment rate fell over the year from 3.9 percent to 3.4 percent.

Observation

The Area's fundamental labor market problem is—District residents do not hold an equitable proportion of total Area employment. This observation can be illustrated using the August labor force data. In August, there were 2,080,700 people in the Washington Area's labor force, of whom 337,000 were District residents. Thus, District residents represented 16.2 percent of the regional labor pool. However in August, District residents held only 15.4 percent of the Area's employment. If District residents had held a proportionate share (16.2 percent) of Area employment, then 325,500 District residents would have been employed. (This is 16,700 more than were actual employed.) If this 325,500 level of employment had indeed been achieved, then the August unemployment rate in the District would have been 3.3 percent, rather than 8.4 percent. Under this hypothetical case the District rate would have been nearly the same as the Area's 3.4 percent. Interestingly, if the 16,700 unemployed persons were added to the August suburban unemployment level, the suburban unemployment rate would have also been 3.4 percent, rather than the extremely low 2.5 percent. In relationship to the size of the Area's labor pool, 16,700 people represents only a very small proportion (0.8 percent) of the whole. Thus the necessary adjustments are not massive. If even more Area employers (including Federal agencies) made their job openings available through the District's public labor exchange and its automated job bank, more of the region's job opportunities would become available to District residents. This, perhaps, would help adjust the unequal distribution of Washington Area jobs.

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The number of individuals receiving unemployment insurance (UI) benefits totaled 7,895 in August 1986—down 3,109 from July 1986. In August, as in July, 52.1 percent of all UI recipients were males. Occupationally, clerical and sales workers comprised 27.3 percent of all UI claimants. This was followed by service workers at 25.9 percent; and professional, technical and managerial workers comprised 23.0 percent of the workers. The median duration of the current spell of insured unemployment was 10.2 weeks for all claimants in August, up less than one week from the previous month. Over the month, the duration of insured unemployment for males increased from 10.2 weeks to 10.5 weeks, while that for females also increased from 9.2 week to 10.0 weeks.

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Department of Employment Services
Government of the
District of Columbia
Marion Barry, Jr., Mayor
February, 1986

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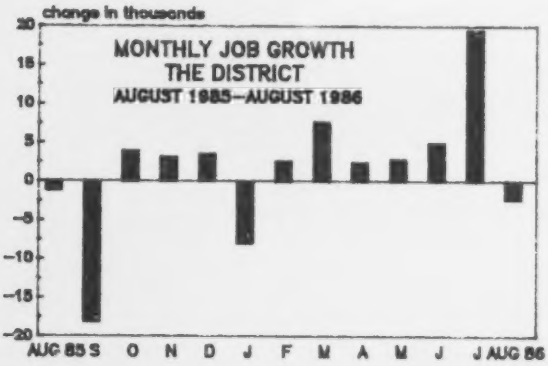
JOB SERVICE

"Helping People Help Themselves"

JOB GROWTH IN THE DISTRICT

☆☆☆☆☆

Due to seasonal factors, jobs in the District declined from 669,400 in July 1986 to 667,100 in August 1986—a 0.3 percent decline. However, there were 22,000 more jobs this August, than in August a year ago—an increase of 3.4 percent. Private sector employment increased by 1,700 jobs over the month and by 13,000 jobs over the year.

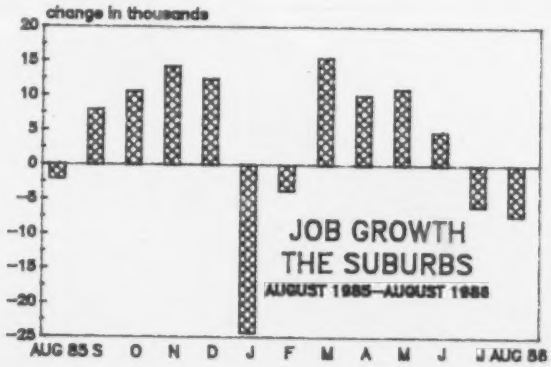


While half of the major industries in the District experienced some growth this month, total Government employment fell by 3,900 jobs. Seasonal declines, in Federal Government employment in particular, contributed significantly to the decrease. The Federal Government accounted for seventy-seven percent of the total decline in Government employment over the month. From July to August, the largest increase in employment in the District was in the Services industry with 1,400 jobs. Manufacturing and Construction both added 100 jobs each.

Most major industry sectors increased over the year. Total employment growth was led by Services (11,600 jobs) followed by Government(9,100 jobs); Construction (2,800 jobs); Manufacturing (300 jobs); and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (200 jobs). Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities experienced a loss of 1,300 jobs over the year and Wholesale/Retail Trade declined by 500 jobs.

JOB GROWTH IN THE SUBURBS

During August, industry employment in the Suburbs totaled 1,332,800—7,200 fewer than in the previous month. Retail Trade led this seasonal decline with -2,900 jobs followed by Services with -1,900; Manufacturing (-900 jobs); and Construction; and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate both with -200 jobs. In the public sector, Federal Government experienced a loss of 1,200 jobs, while State and Local Government loss 300 jobs.



Over the year, however, Suburban jobs have expanded by 3.5 percent. This growth translates in 45,400 additional jobs in the Suburban economy. The private sector accounted for all the growth (46,400 jobs). Services (15,600 jobs), Wholesale/Retail Trade (12,400 jobs) and Construction (10,700 jobs) combined to account for eighty-three percent of the private sector growth. Growth in the other industries over the year ranged from -900 jobs in Manufacturing to +6,600 jobs in Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate. Government employment declined by 1,100 jobs. This Government job loss was concentrated solely in the Federal sector (-2,600 jobs). State and Local Government employment increased by 1,600 jobs over the year.

JOB GROWTH IN THE AREA

In August, jobs in the Metropolitan Area numbered 1,999,900—9,500 fewer than in July 1986. Almost all industries in the private sector experienced a loss the exception Construction (800 new jobs). Wholesale/Retail Trade led the loses with -3,200 jobs followed by Manufacturing (-800 jobs), Services (-400 jobs), and Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate (-300 jobs). Transportation, Communications, and Public Utilities

WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY AND PLACE OF WORK a/
(in thousands)

INDUSTRY	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA			METROPOLITAN AREA		
	Aug. b/ 1986	July c/ 1986	Aug. 1985	Aug. b/ 1986	July c/ 1986	Aug. 1985
TOTAL	667.1	669.4	645.1	1,999.9	2,009.4	1,932.
Total Private Sector	380.9	379.2	367.9	1,430.7	1,434.7	1,371.3
Manufacturing	15.3	15.2	15.0	82.2	83.0	82.8
Total Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	39.7	40.2	40.8
Stone, Clay, Glass, and Concrete Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	3.5	3.5	3.3
Electrical & Electronic Machinery, Equip., & Supp.	N/A	N/A	N/A	21.6	21.7	22.8
All Other Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	14.5	15.0	14.7
Total Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	42.5	42.8	42.0
Food & Kindred Products	N/A	N/A	N/A	5.4	5.4	5.5
Printing & Publishing	12.0	12.0	11.9	30.6	30.9	30.2
All Other Non-Durables	N/A	N/A	N/A	6.4	6.5	6.3
All Other Manufacturing	3.2	3.2	3.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Mining	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.4	1.4	1.3
Construction	16.2	15.2	13.4	128.2	127.4	114.7
Transportation, Communications & Public Utilities	24.3	24.5	25.6	89.1	89.1	88.6
Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	4.8	4.8	5.0
Transportation ex. Railroad	N/A	N/A	N/A	38.9	38.7	36.9
All Transportation	8.8	8.8	8.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Communication & Public Utilities	15.5	15.6	16.8	45.6	45.6	46.7
Trade	62.9	63.4	63.4	391.7	394.9	379.8
Wholesale	9.1	9.3	9.2	74.2	74.2	70.7
Retail	53.8	54.2	54.2	317.5	320.8	309.1
General Merchandise	4.9	4.8	4.7	38.1	38.7	36.0
Food	N/A	N/A	N/A	41.3	41.3	41.2
Automotive	N/A	N/A	N/A	37.1	36.8	34.8
Apparel & Accessories	N/A	N/A	N/A	22.5	23.2	22.0
Eating and Drinking Places	26.3	26.9	27.5	105.3	107.3	104.0
All Other Retail	22.5	22.5	22.0	73.1	73.5	71.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	35.1	35.2	34.9	116.2	116.5	109.4
Banking	7.1	7.2	7.1	21.5	21.5	21.0
All Other	28.0	28.1	27.8	94.7	94.9	88.4
Services	227.1	225.6	215.5	622.0	622.4	594.8
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	12.6	12.9	12.4	30.0	30.4	29.6
Personal Services	4.1	4.0	4.1	23.1	23.3	22.2
Business Services	50.3	49.3	46.0	N/A	N/A	N/A
Health Services	30.2	30.4	30.3	N/A	N/A	N/A
Legal Services	23.6	24.0	21.2	N/A	N/A	N/A
Membership Organizations	30.5	30.6	29.6	N/A	N/A	N/A
All Other Services	75.8	74.3	71.9	568.9	568.7	543.0
Government	286.3	290.2	277.2	569.2	574.7	561.2
Federal Government	218.5	221.5	212.4	364.6	368.8	361.1
State & Local Government	N/A	N/A	N/A	204.6	205.8	200.1
D.C. Government	62.9	63.8	59.8	N/A	N/A	N/A
Local Government	4.8	4.8	5.0	N/A	N/A	N/A

a/ Detail may not add to totals due to independent rounding.
b/ Preliminary.
c/ Revised.

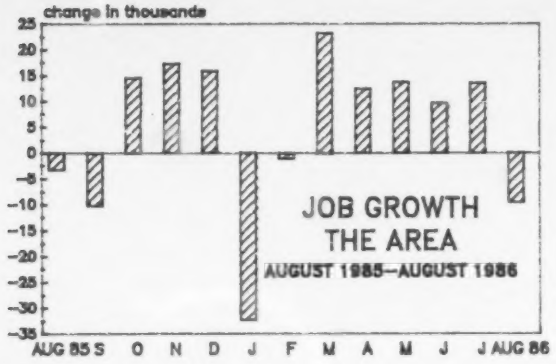
Data includes all full- and part-time employees who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period which includes the 12th of the month. Proprietors, self-employed, unpaid family workers, and private household workers are excluded.

SOURCE: Prepared by the Department of Employment Services, Division of Labor Market Information, Research and Analysis in cooperation with the Virginia Employment Commission, Maryland Department of Employment and Training, and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

CES

A KEY MONTHLY INDICATOR OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY

and Mining remained unchanged over the month. Federal employment declined by 4,200 jobs, while State and Local employment declined by 1,200 jobs.



Over the year (August 1986 compared to August 1985), The Area economy was characterized by steady gains. Job growth was broadly based, reflecting gains in the District (22,000 jobs) and the Suburbs (45,400 jobs) for a net gain of 67,400 Area jobs. Growth was particularly strong in Services (27,200 jobs); Construction (13,500 jobs); and Wholesale/Retail Trade (11,900 jobs). Over the year, State and Local Government employment increased by 4,500 jobs and Federal Government increased by 3,500 jobs.

JOB GROWTH RATES FALLING

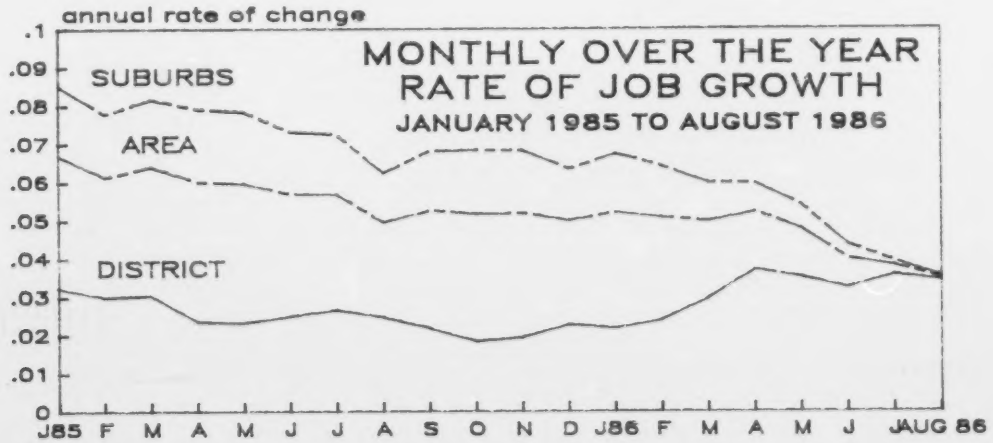
The rate of job creation between August of 1985 and August of this year was virtually the same for the whole metropolitan area (3.5 percent), the suburbs (3.5 percent) and the District (3.4 percent). Most striking is the fall off of job creation in the Suburbs. Between August 1984 and August 1985, the suburbs created 96,200 new jobs. Between August of last year and August of this year, the suburban economy only generated 45,400 new jobs—a decline of 53 percent. Only in the District are jobs being created at a rate in excess of the average for the past 20 months. (A rate of 3.4 percent over the past year versus 2.7 percent for the 20 month period.) In the suburbs, the current rate is about half that of the longer period. (A 12 month rate of 3.5 percent versus 6.5 percent for the past 20 months.) The suburban slowing has been most pronounced since April of this year.

PROFILE OF JOB GROWTH RATES
JANUARY 1985 TO AUGUST 1986

The Area
Average 20 months.....5.2%
High, January 1985.....6.7%
Low, August 1986.....3.5%
Current month.....3.5%

The Suburbs
Average 20 months.....6.5%
High, January 1985.....8.5%
Low, August 1986.....3.5%
Current month.....3.5%

The District
Average 20 months.....2.7%
High, April 1986.....3.7%
Low, October 1985.....1.8%
Current month.....3.4%



Despite the declining rate of job creation in the local economy, it is producing jobs at a rate in excess of the total US economy, which between August of last year and August of this added jobs at a rate of 2.8 percent.

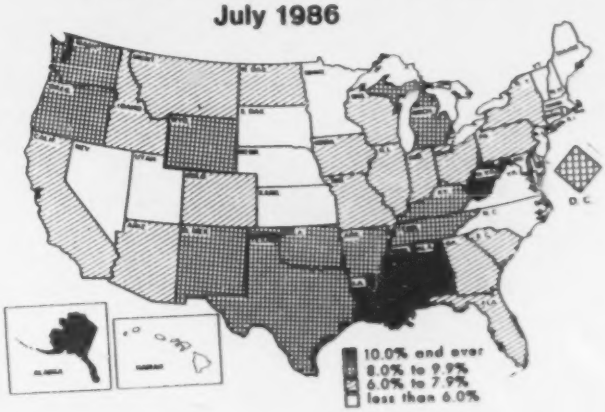
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES IN THE UNITED STATES, METROPOLITAN AREAS, AND SELECTED CITIES

In July 1986, the Bureau of Labor Statistics ranked 242 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) by preliminary unemployment rates. Historically, the Washington Area's unemployment rate increases slightly between June and July. The Washington Area's rate at 3.6 percent was up from 3.4 percent recorded in June. This was the twelfth lowest rate of the areas reporting. This was the fifth time the Washington Area's rate has been below 3.7 percent in four years.

Comparing the Washington Area with other large metropolitan areas nationwide, the Washington Area seems to be slipping in its rivalry with Boston for the lowest jobless rate among major metro areas. The two tied in both April and March at 3.5 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. In May, the Washington Area surpassed Boston falling to 3.1 percent while Boston posted 3.3 percent. In June, the Washington rate was 3.4 percent and Boston's fell to 3.3 percent. In July, the rates were 3.6 percent and 3.3 percent, respectively. The Baltimore Area, only 35 miles north of Washington had a 4.7 percent unemployment rate, up from 4.5 recorded in June. The Richmond-Petersburg Area—110 miles south of Washington had a July jobless rate of 4.2 percent—down from 4.6 percent from the previous month.

When the District of Columbia (with a July preliminary rate of 8.2 percent) was ranked with the fifty states, the District had the 15th highest jobless rate in the country. This was up five notches from the 20th spot it held in June. Virginia's rate at 4.7 percent was down from 5.1 percent recorded in June. Maryland's rate was up from 3.9 percent to 4.2 percent. Virginia and Maryland ranked 43rd and 45th, respectively, in the standings among the fifty-one jurisdictions. Five states, Mississippi (13.0 percent), Louisiana (12.8 percent), West Virginia (11.9 percent), Alaska (10.6 percent), and Alabama (10.5 percent) all registered double digit unemployment rates in July. Texas fell out of the double digit column dropping from 11.1 percent in June to 9.3 percent in July.

Unemployment Rates by State, July 1986



Twenty-nine states recorded unemployment rates below the national average of 7.0 percent. Out of these 29 states, 18 had rates below 6 percent. New Hampshire continues to have the lowest rate at 3.7 percent up from 3.2 percent posted in June.

Of the states reporting over-the-year decreases in unemployment rates in July, 11 had declines of 1 percentage point or more. The largest decline, 2.1 percentage points, was in Nevada. Unemployment rates increased by 1 percentage point or more over the year in seven states, with the largest in Wyoming (2.5 percentage points), Alaska (2.1 percentage points) and Mississippi (2.0 percentage points).

UNEMPLOYMENT IN SELECTED CITIES

In comparison with twenty-five selected central cities, the District of Columbia had the fourteenth highest jobless rate at 8.2 percent. This was up five positions from June when the rate was 7.2 percent. The average unemployment rate for all 26 selected cities was 8.7 percent. Of the 26 cities, 20 posted lower jobless rates, and 5 recorded higher rates, and 1 was unchanged.

Gary, Indiana continues to be plagued with the highest rate of joblessness at 16.5 percent. On the other hand, Boston continues to have the lowest rate, as it has had for 13 consecutive months, at 4.4 percent, unchanged from June. The large cities of Texas continue to be hard hit by the oil and gas extraction crisis. Houston and Dallas recorded over-the-year jobless increases of 2.2 percentage points and 0.7 percentage points, respectively. Both Gary and Cincinnati posted 2.3 percentage points declines in joblessness. Los Angeles at 9.1 percent was unchanged over- the-year.

Unemployment Rates in Selected Cities*

City	July 1986	July 1985
1. Gary, IN	16.5	18.8
2. Detroit, MI	13.0	13.9
3. Houston, TX	11.6	9.4
4. Newwark, NJ	11.1	11.7
5. Birmingham, AL	11.0	9.2
6. Buffalo, NY	10.2	10.3
7. Cleveland, OH	10.1	11.7
8. New Orleans, LA	10.1	11.7
9. Dayton, OH	9.8	11.4
10. Miami, FL	9.2	10.3
11. Los Angeles, CA	9.1	9.1
12. St. Louis, MO	8.7	8.6
13. Chicago, IL	8.5	9.7
14. DIST. OF COLUMBIA	**8.2**	**8.4**
15. Cincinnati, OH	8.1	10.4
16. New York, NY	7.9	6.9
17. Milwaukee, WI	7.3	7.4
18. Atlanta, GA	7.0	7.2
19. Dallas, TX	6.8	6.1
20. Pittsburgh, PA	6.7	7.6
21. Columbus, OH	6.4	7.8
22. San Francisco, CA	6.4	6.6
23. Baltimore, MD	6.2	6.9
24. Philadelphia, PA	5.8	6.9
25. Salt Lake City, UT	5.6	6.0
26. Boston, MA	4.4	5.0

* Preliminary unemployment rates.

AVERAGE PAY IN THE WASHINGTON AREA IN 1985

The Bureau of Labor Statistics released data in October on 1985 average pay in 305 metropolitan areas across the country. The average worker in the Washington Area made $22,727 in 1985. This was $3,433, or 13 percent, less than people working in the District, but $2,911, or 15 percent, more than the average U.S. worker who worked in a metropolitan area. (See the September issue of the AIS for a discussion of the 1985 average wage in the District.)

	Average annual pay	% change '84-'85
United States.....	$19,186	4.5
All Metro Areas...	19,816	4.7
Washington Area...	22,727	4.8
The District.....	26,160	4.1

Of the 305 metro areas in the BLS study, the Washington area ranked number ten in terms of the highest average pay. As has been usual, Anchorage Alaska had the highest pay. (Data for Baltimore and major metropolitan areas in Michigan were not included in the study.) The average pay increase in the Washington area (4.8 percent) was about the same as for the average U.S. worker (4.5 percent) and the average worker in all metropolitan areas (4.7 percent). However, Washington area workers, on average, received nearly a one percent greater

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The Department of Employment Services
Floyd S. Goff, Acting Director
Office of Technical Services Staff

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Mayor

"Visions of Excellence in DOES"

increase than people working in the District. When all metro areas were ranked according to the relative change in the average pay between 1984 and 1985, the Washington area ranked 86th out of 305 areas. The largest over the year increase (7.9 percent) went to workers in Trenton, New Jersey.

The Washington area Consumer Price Index (CPI) increased by 4.2 percent in 1985, so Washington area workers had a 0.6 percent increase in real income in 1985.

Average annual pay for 1985 for all covered workers by selected metropolitan areas

Metropolitan area	Average annual pay 1985	% Change 1984-1985
Anchorage, Alaska.....	28,236	0.9
San Jose, Calif. ...	25,050	5.7
New York, N.Y.	24,500	6.0
Kokomo,Ind.	24,407	6.8
San Francisco, Calif..	24,146	5.9
Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk-Danbury, Conn.	23,970	5.9
Huston, Tex.	22,938	3.4
Midland, Tex.	22,929	4.5
Newark, N.J.	22,739	5.9
Washington, DC-Md.-VA.	22,727	4.8
Brazoria, Tex.	22,569	2.9
Los Angeles-Long Beach	22,329	5.4
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon, N.J.....	22,236	7.2
Chicago, Ill.	22,166	4.6
Dallas, Tex.	22,069	5.2
Anderson, Ind.	21,923	4.6
Oakland, Calif.	21,762	4.9
Poughkeepsi, N.Y.....	21,501	4.2
Denver, Colo.	21,496	4.0
Trenton, N.J.....	21,375	7.9

Includes workers covered by the state unemployment insurance and unemployment compensation for federal employees. Preliminary data - annual averages.

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LMI TID BIT

LMIR has received numerous inquiries concerning "computer occupations" in the Washington Area. The following are estimates developed by staff from the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) Program. Inquires concerning these occupations or others may be obtained by calling LMIR (639-1642).

OCCUPATIONS:	ESTIMATION OF ACTUAL IN 1980 NO.	% *	PROJECTIONS TO 1990 NO.	% *	ESTIMATED ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
COMPUTER SPECIALISTS	12,300	0.77	16,700	1.39	640
SYSTEMS ANALYSTS	17,000	1.07	20,600	1.05	1,120
COMPUTER OPERS.	6,100	0.38	9,320	0.47	440
PERIPHERAL OPERS.	1,200	0.07	1,570	0.08	INA
KEYPUNCH OPERS.	6,370	0.40	5,670	0.29	INA

* The proportion of all jobs in the Metro Area.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE
maintaining the foundation of economic security

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION ACTIVITY - AUGUST, 1986

The outlay for unemployment compensation benefits from all programs in August 1986 was $6.0 million for former workers in the District of Columbia. This outlay was 12 percent below last month , but 14 percent over August of 1985. The monthly decrease is a seasonal drop from July, when change-of-base-period and other seasonal filers surged into the system. The rise in outlay from the same period last year is attributable primarily to the increase in the maximum weekly benefit amount, effective in January 1986, and the resultant increase in the average weekly benefit amount. All other measures for the total programs were also down from the previous month, reflecting the seasonal movements, with the exception of the average weekly benefit payment. It inched upward to $164, and matched the previous high point for the year reached in June. Claims and first payments both were down by 24 percent from last month.

SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFIT STATISTICS

(REGULAR PROGRAMS)

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

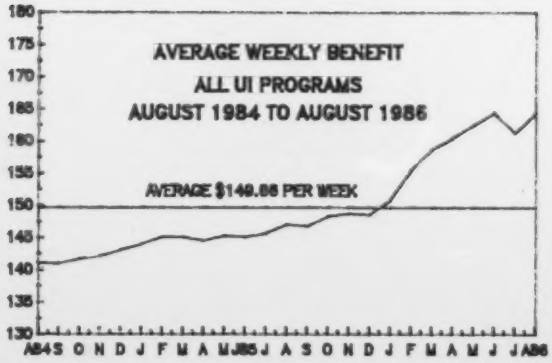
August 1986

	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	% Change From July 1986	% Change From August 1985
STATE UI PROGRAM a/					
Initial Claims Taken	2,867	3,870	3,463	- 25.9	- 17.2
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	35,508	40,395	36,102	- 12.1	- 1.6
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	33,471	38,723	32,542	- 13.6	+ 2.9
Total Benefits Paid	$5,409,877	$6,129,758	$4,693,394	- 11.7	+ 15.3
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$161.63	$158.30	$144.23	+ 2.1	+ 12.1
Number of First Payments	1,720	2,298	2,107	- 25.2	- 18.4
Number of Final Payments	943	1,170	831	- 19.4	+ 13.5
Total Beneficiaries	9,859	10,239	9,501	- 3.7	+ 3.8
FEDERAL PROGRAM b/					
Initial Claims Taken	168	151	146	+ 11.3	+ 15.1
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	2,743	3,152	3,053	- 13.0	- 10.2
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	2,796	3,212	3,066	- 13.0	- 8.8
Total Benefits Paid	$542,121	$620,548	$533,212	- 12.6	+ 1.7
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$193.89	$193.20	$173.91	+ 0.4	+ 11.5
Number of First Payments	147	159	164	- 7.5	- 10.4
Number of Final Payments	73	77	38	- 5.2	- 17.0
Total Beneficiaries	793	810	871	- 2.1	- 9.0
EX-SERVICEPERSONS PROGRAM c/					
Initial Claims Taken	53	67	67	- 20.9	- 20.9
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	555	668	589	- 16.9	- 5.8
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	458	532	438	- 13.9	+ 4.6
Total Benefits Paid	$84,590	$98,491	$75,858	- 14.1	+ 11.5
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$184.69	$185.13	$173.19	- 0.2	+ 6.6
Number of First Payments	34	40	46	- 15.0	- 26.1
Number of Final Payments	29	34	30	- 14.7	- 3.3
Total Beneficiaries	145	153	142	- 5.2	2.1
TOTAL--ALL PROGRAMS					
Initial Claims Taken	3,088	4,088	3,676	- 24.5	- 16.0
Weeks of Unemployment Claimed	38,806	44,215	39,744	- 12.2	- 2.4
Weeks of Unemployment Compensated	36,725	42,467	36,046	- 13.5	+ 1.9
Total Benefits Paid	$6,036,588	$6,848,797	$5,302,464	- 11.9	+ 13.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$164.37	$161.27	$147.10	+ 1.9	+ 11.7
Number of First Payments	1,901	2,497	2,317	- 23.9	- 18.0
Number of Final Payments	1,045	1,281	949	- 18.4	+ 10.1
Total Beneficiaries	10,797	11,202	10,514	- 3.6	+ 2.7

a/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees (UCFE), and/or Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

b/ Includes joint claims with Unemployment Compensation for Ex-Servicepersons (UCX).

c/ No joint claims.



In this calendar year through August, the District has processed 28,200 claims for benefits, and made compensation for 310,380 weeks of idleness costing $49.6 million. This represents an increase in activity from the same period last year, when 27,400 claims were filed and 293,100 weeks were compensated with a $42.6 million benefit outlay.

HOURS & EARNINGS IN MANUFACTURING

Total Manufacturing Average Weekly Earnings in the Metropolitan Area for the month of August 1986 increased $20.74. Average Weekly Hours were up 0.4 of an hour. Average Hourly Earnings rose 43¢ an hour.

Printing and Publishing reflects the largest increase. Weekly Earnings were up $37.89, as Weekly Hours rose 1.5 hours. Average Hourly Earnings increased 53¢ an hour. The increase was attributable to overtime being worked.

Food and Kindered products showed the largest decrease. Weekly Earnings dropped $28.70 as Weekly Hours decrease 2.3 hours. Hourly Earnings were down 3¢ an hour. The drop was due to a shorter scheduled work week.

Employees

Holiday Helpers Hotline

724-3785

EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING
WASHINGTON METROPOLITAN AREA
August 1986

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985	August 1986	July 1986	August 1985
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	416.49	395.75	401.36	38.6	38.2	37.9	10.79	10.36	10.59
Durable Goods	384.56	375.97	362.06	40.1	41.0	39.7	9.59	9.17	9.12
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	445.54	446.51	391.61	46.8	47.2	44.1	9.52f/	9.46c/	8.88
Electric Machinery, Equipment & Supplies	408.53	397.79	382.12	41.1	40.1	41.0	9.94a/	9.92a/	9.32
Other Durable Goods	343.17	335.02	334.64	36.9	39.6	37.1	9.30f/	8.46e/	9.02
Non-durable Goods	443.50	413.05	439.35	37.3	35.7	36.4	11.89	11.57	12.07
Food & Kindred Products	449.70	478.40	536.20	37.6	39.9	35.0	11.96j/	11.99i/	15.32j/
Printing & Publishing	470.52	432.63	456.60	36.0	34.5	35.7	13.07a/	12.54f/	12.79a/
Other Non-Durable Goods	340.59	302.48	294.52	42.1	38.0	40.4	8.09a/	7.96h/	7.29d/

Total Production Workers	August '86	July '86	August '85
	36,300	36,800	36,900

a/ Overtime
b/ Pay increase.
c/ Less overtime.
d/ Increase in proportion of lower paid employees.
e/ Increase in proportion of higher paid employees.
f/ More business other than seasonal.
g/ Shorter work week.
h/ Less business other than seasonal.
i/ Data not comparable with previous years due to break occurring in data.
j/ Data not comparable to current year.

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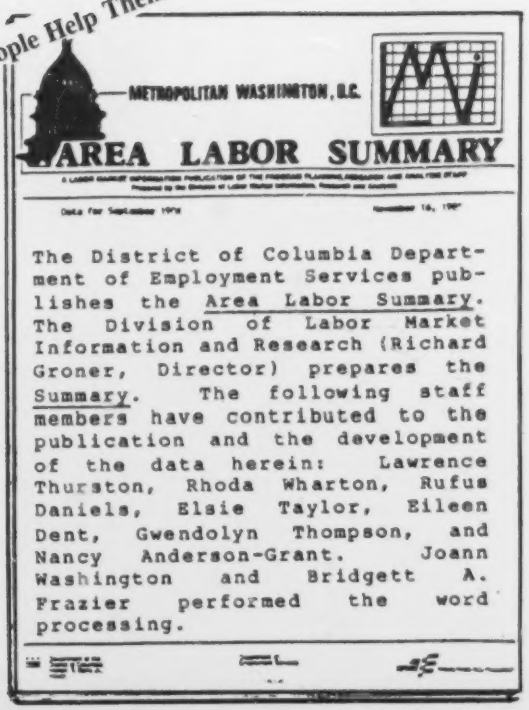

METROPOLITAN WASHINGTON, D.C.

AREA LABOR SUMMARY

The District of Columbia Department of Employment Services publishes the Area Labor Summary. The Division of Labor Market Information and Research (Richard Groner, Director) prepares the Summary. The following staff members have contributed to the publication and the development of the data herein: Lawrence Thurston, Rhoda Wharton, Rufus Daniels, Elsie Taylor, Eileen Dent, Gwendolyn Thompson, and Nancy Anderson-Grant. Joann Washington and Bridgett A. Frazier performed the word processing.

Tips To Help You In Placing A Job Order

To screen out unsuitable and unqualified applicants before you see them, we need to know...

1. What openings you have and how many referrals you want to see.
2. Duration of the job (full-time, part-time, temporary, etc.)
3. Description of work to be done.
4. Where the employee will work.
5. Education, special skills or experience required.
6. Hours of work, shift, rate of pay and fringe benefits.
7. Exact location of the interview and directions for reaching it.
8. Name of person to see.
9. Special referrals desired (veterans, trainees, handicapped, WIN applicants, etc.).
10. Any other facts pertinent to your operation or needs.

After the Interview:

* If you hire the pre-screened individual we send you please tell us promptly. We will then stop referring people for the job. It also keeps our computerized JOB BANK current on a daily basis.

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